

PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS POSITION ON ADRIATIC QUESTION

Declares Italy Not Entitled to Fiume; Latins Defiant.

ROME CALLS CHIEFS HOME

Premier Orlando Says: "We Will Hold What We Have"—U. S. President Declares 14 Points Are Basis of Peace.

Paris, April 24.—The Italian vice admiral, Thaon Di Revel, former chief of staff, has left Paris for Rome. Gen. Armando Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies, it is announced, also is leaving.

"I have not yet decided whether to reply to President Wilson with a statement or with an act," was Premier Orlando's remark when the Wilson statement was translated to him.

The Italian peace headquarters is practically unanimous in the belief that the president's statement means that Italy must withdraw from the peace conference.

"We have no peace terms to make with Germany, except a trifling bill for reparations," an Italian diplomat said. "We can arrange that any time or let it go. We can't very well make peace with Austria, as the Austro-Hungarian empire doesn't exist. We can, however, return to Rome and keep what we have, which is all we demand."

President's Statement.

In a statement issued by President Wilson explaining his position on the Adriatic question he declares that Fiume cannot become a part of Italy. The text of the statement follows:

"In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution."

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding."

"The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty."

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states."

How War Ended.

"The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived, not only, but formulated. Upon those principles it will be effected."

"We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany."

"It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest."

"If those principles are to be adhered to Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port; Hungary, Bohemia, Roumania and the states of the new Jugoslav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life, of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croats."

"And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands on the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast which lies most open to the sea was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coast safe against the naval aggression of Austro-Hungary."

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed."

"It is part also of the new plan of European order which centers in the league of nations that the new states erected there shall accept a limitation of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of the equal and equitable treatment of all racial or national minorities."

"In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very victory for right which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing."

"And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored, along with the whole sweep of the Alps from northwest to southeast to the very end of the Istrian peninsula, including all the great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story ever since Rome was first set upon her seven hills."

"Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the Adriatic that noble quality of greatness, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest."

"The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the pact of London or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe."

U. S. Italy's Friend.

"America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair countryside. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon terms which she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman."

"The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations."

"The interests are not now in question, but the rights of peoples, of states new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlements of interest as shall make peace secure."

"These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace."

"America's peace delegates are not alarmed over possible effects of the Italian situation at home. In other quarters anxiety is freely expressed lest Rome-inspired agitation might spread to the Italian colonies in the various big American cities, but it is generally believed this sort of threat will blow up in the same way as did the German-American scare immediately prior to America's entry into the war."

"As for Italy's threats of military action, they are not taken too seriously. The Italian money standards today are absolutely and solely maintained by the backing of the United States treasury, while her food situation also depends largely on American shipments. Application of economic pressure would be a very simple problem. Withdrawal by Italy from the peace conference would immediately result in her loss in the right to charter membership in the league of nations, in which case she might come at some future time as a new member, when the Adriatic question is settled."

ENGINEER HEROES BACK HOME

Yanks Who Fought Huns With Shovels Reach New York—Other Arrivals.

New York, April 24.—Some of the famous Eleventh engineers, who used their picks and shovels as weapons in helping to stem the German advance near Cambrai, were among the 1,829 troops arriving on the steamship Santa Teresa from Bordeaux. Forty-six officers and 500 men of the army ambulance service, including quartermaster, headquarters, hospital and motor repair shop detachments, arrived on the steamship Duca d'Abruzzi from Marseilles. The vessel brought 32 Illinois consuls.

GARDNER SENDS IN SPECIAL SPEECH

ASKS SALARY BILL TO WAIT ON TAX QUESTION SETTLEMENT.

MAY CALL IN EXTRA SESSION

Many Pending Bills Contemplate Excessive Expenditures, Says the Governor—Will Veto Bill Unless Money Is Found.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In a special message to the legislature relative to the state's finances, Governor Gardner suggested that "all additional salary bills be withheld by you until such time as the present mixed tax problem in our state reaches a definite solution," and adds that "many of these salary expenditures now pending before your body are of excessive nature."

"In the event your body adjourns without making legal provisions to finance the necessary expenses of the various institutions and the general activities of the state for the years 1919-20," says the message, "I am compelled to say I know no other manner whereby the necessary revenue can be provided for except to convene your body in extraordinary session, or exercise the veto power of my office to diminish the appropriation bills passed by the present session, many of which are badly needed in their entirety to meet the needs of our state institutions."

The governor said the people of the state were expecting the enactment of a workmen's compensation law and the submission of a proposal to call a constitutional convention, as well as other important measures pending, particularly those relating to education. He suggested that if employer and employee cannot agree on compensation it is the duty of the legislature to act as arbiters, "by enacting laws as appeals to you to be fair to all the parties interested."

The senate also passed Senator Brogan's bill permitting boxing contests up to 15 rounds.

Governor Signs Road Bill.

Governor Gardner signed the Morgan-McCullough road bill and sent a special message answering the criticisms which the members of the Automobile Club, the newspapers and the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis have leveled against the bill, chief of which was that it commits the state to a policy of dirt roads.

Incorporated in his message which he made public is an opinion rendered by Attorney General Frank W. McAllister, in which he holds it does not preclude the use of convict labor in road construction, that it contemplates the construction of every kind of road, that it does not relax the provisions for obtaining state and federal aid.

Governor Gardner propounded four questions to Attorney General McAllister, these covering objections which had been raised to the law by St. Louis critics largely. These were:

First, can convict labor still be used in the work of road construction to the same extent as is authorized under the existing law?

Second, can the machinery and road equipment owned by counties or other civil subdivisions of the state be made use of in the construction of roads under the proposed act?

Third, does the proposed enactment change the character of roads, surfaced and earth, which may now be constructed under the terms of the Hawes act?

Fourth, do the proposed amendments relax the provisions contained in the Hawes law, with reference to obtaining federal aid for road construction?

Gardner, after quoting the opinion, strongly defended the law.

Closed Season For Quail.

The house passed the Chambers bill providing for a closed season on quail. Chambers declared there was a demand from the farmers of his section of the state and quail should not be killed for a period of several years. He said the birds were fast becoming extinct.

Judges' Salary Bill Signed.

Governor Gardner has approved of the house bill increasing the salaries of 32 circuit court judges from \$3,200 a year to \$4,700. The circuit judges of St. Louis, Kansas City, Buchanan, Jasper, Green and St. Louis County are excepted, but every other circuit judge in the state will be the beneficiary of an increase in his salary of \$1,500 a year.

In order that a substitute for the house "bone dry" bill may be printed, that measure has been postponed by the senate.

It is conceded even by the ultra-dry that neither the house bill nor its companion bill in the senate could be passed without much modification. The substitute will expurgate some of the drastic features of the original bills.

As the law will read manufacturers must have permits to use alcohol in their business and they are forbidden to sell or give it away.

Senate Busy on Needed Laws.

Jefferson City, Mo. Twenty-two bills and one constitutional amendment were passed by the senate at one afternoon session last week, and two bills were defeated for final passage. One of the measures lost was the McKnight bill, increasing the qualifications for eligibility to the office of county superintendent of education. The other bill killed was the Gray measure, amending the law of evidence so that a husband or wife could testify for or against each other in civil actions.

Among the bills passed were: Belken—Providing for the care of children of divorced persons.

Brogan—Prohibiting federal game wardens from enforcing certain laws in this state.

Cook—Increasing the salaries of the chaplains of the Missouri penitentiary to \$2,400 each.

Buford—Authorizing the board of managers of the Missouri School for the Blind to increase the salary of the superintendent.

Cook—Increasing the charge for county inmates of the State Industrial School from \$10 to \$15 per month.

Cunningham—To bond abstractors of titles.

Elder—Amending the automobile law to require drivers to wear devices to protect the eyes from the lights or approaching machines about to be met.

Glick—Providing for the creation of a revolving fund from the earnings of the state grain inspection department.

Goodson—Changing the name of the state factory inspector to state industrial commissioner, increasing his salary to \$3,000 per year and raising the salaries of deputies from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

Greene—Increasing the filing fee on chattel mortgages from 10 to 25 cents.

Klaney—Legalizing the Negro Industrial Commission.

Livesey—Increasing the pay of the clerks in the state offices from \$400 to \$600 each.

McGruder—Appropriating \$25,000 for the establishment of an experimental farm for negro farmers.

Mayes—Increasing the salary of the marshal of the supreme court from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year.

McCullough—Amending the change of venue statute.

Wix—Providing a bounty of \$20 for wolf scalps, of which \$10 is to be paid by the county and \$10 by the state.

The constitutional amendment passed was the one which provided for a pension for the blind.

Vote For Cash Valuation.

The house, by a vote of 55 to 21, has passed the Farris bill providing that all real and personal property in the state shall be assessed and taxed at its full cash value, and reducing the state tax levy from 15 cents to 10 cents on the \$100 valuation. Four St. Louis representatives voted against the bill. The bill carries an emergency clause.

The measure also reduces the state capitol tax from 2 cents to 1 cent on the \$100 valuation and suspends for a period of two years the tax of 2 cents on the state school and seminary certificate of indebtedness.

Discretionary powers are given to city and county tax levying bodies to reduce the tax levies of the particular county or city to produce sufficient revenue to conduct their business.

While the measure repeals the law creating the state tax commission, it furnishes the machinery to mandamus the state board of equalization to assess all property at its actual cash value. Other bills have been passed abolishing the commission.

Farris explained that the clause providing that the assessor could have full access to the books of banks and been stricken out of the bill. This caused a fight to be made on the bill when it was engrossed, and was followed by a flood of letters into the legislature protesting against the measure.

House Passes Income Tax Bill.

The house, by an overwhelming vote, passed the income tax law. The house bill fixes an exemption of \$1,000 for single men and \$2,000 for heads of families, and \$200 additional for each child. The rate of levy is 1 per cent.

The senate has passed a bill similar to the house bill, except that the exemptions are \$2,000 for single men and \$4,000 for heads of families and \$200 for each child.

Aimed at Apartment Houses.

A bill in both branches of the legislature which provides certain means for municipalities raising income for local purposes is an enabling act to place a tax on certain rich people in the cities who do not own homes but live in apartment houses, and in this way dodge their fair share of the city's expenses. If the measure should pass Senator Anderson of St. Louis says the revenue therefrom would be an astounding sum. It is claimed that many of the city's richest people do pay any taxes at all, or such a nominal sum that it is no real help to the city treasury. This bill is intended to reach that class.

Anti-Vice Bills in the House.

Six of the series of anti-vice bills recommended by the committee of 50 St. Louisans were passed by the house without much opposition.

One of the bills makes it a misdemeanor for persons to appear in public in nude, indecent or lewd dress or garb.

The other measures prohibit the exhibition of indecent pictures in penny arcades, the showing or lending of obscene literature or photographs or in the writing of obscene matter in public places.

ALLIES' MASTER SPY A WOMAN

Miss Westermann, Guest in German Homes, Learns Deepest Secrets.

STEALS GAS FORMULA

Fascinating Young Woman Outwits German Secret Service "Wizards" Who Are Trying to Capture Her—Steals From Spy.

Paris—From the mass of thrilling entente spy stories, there stands out one "master mind," a young woman. She is Miss Irene Westermann. From the outbreak of the war, this mysterious and fascinating lady, whose gifts made her a welcome guest in many Berlin homes, gleaned from German high officials information of the greatest value to the allies. Despite the price of \$5,000 on her head, she worked successfully in Germany during the four years of war, even associating with and obtaining information from the very German secret service "wizards" who were trying to capture her.

It was not until the eve of the armistice, in October, 1918, that the Berlin secret service discovered Miss Westermann's real work. When they went to her apartment to arrest her she had flown.

According to the Germans' own story, Miss Westermann obtained and passed to agents of the entente information regarding Germany's construction of new types of submarines, the latest type of aeroplanes and the new gun which the Germans had invented to deal with tanks.

What the German high command evidently felt most of all was the fact that when they had arranged for the preparation of a new poison gas, which was to be a greater surprise to the allies than the first gas, this mystery spy obtained the formula in some way and passed it on to the allies. The result was that work was begun on a new type of respirator, and when the gas was used it proved a great failure.

Toyed With German Agents.

Miss Westermann was master of the situation in Germany. She had established a wide connection and gave music lessons to children in Berlin before the war. She spoke German fluently, and to all outward appearance was a typical German girl.

The first hint of a clever girl agent in the employ of the entente was re-



Boasting About His Success.

ceived by the German secret service in 1915, when they were warned that a lady was obtaining very important information and passing it to suspected agents in neutral countries. Maj. Weissmann, Germany's spy expert, made a six months' search throughout Germany, but finally confessed failure to locate her. Weissmann appears to have been among the last to suspect the charming Miss Westermann, who was a personal friend of his and actually on several occasions discussed with him the mystery of the woman spy who was baffling the best brains of the German secret service.

Took Papers From Spy Expert.

On one occasion Weissmann captured and had shot two French secret service men who had stolen some important documents from him. Weissmann was rather proud of his success in getting these papers back and in having the two spies executed.

He could not help boasting about his success to the lady and he even showed her the papers. She appeared greatly interested in them and lost in admiration for the resources and skill of her companion. It was only when he reached his own lodgings that the major found the papers missing.

PET DOGS INHERIT \$10,000

Ohio Woman Left Entire Fortune in Trust for Comfort of Her Pets.

Trotwood, Ohio.—The will of Louise B. Iams of this place bequeaths her estate, valued at \$10,000, to be held in trust for the care of four pet dogs. The caretaker, the instrument directs, shall be selected by Mrs. Mary Lowe Gaddis, of Dayton, Ohio, whose interest in animals has attracted the attention of Mrs. Iams.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."



—Mrs. ADELINA B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I. Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



Just the Same Thing. Parke—I hear that you and your wife were playing poker last night. How did you come out? Lane—I lost. "Why, I thought your wife lost." "She did, but I had to pay for it."—Life.

THE MEN IN CLASS A1

A sound, healthy man is never a back number. A man can be as vigorous and able at seventy as at twenty. Condition, not years, puts you in the discard. A system weakened by overwork and careless living brings old age prematurely. The body functions are impaired and unpleasant symptoms appear. The weak spot is generally the kidneys. Keep them clean and in proper working condition and you will generally find yourself in Class A1. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarem in capsules periodically and your system will always be in working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles supple, your mind active, and your body capable of hard work. Don't wait until you have been rejected. Commence to be a first-class man now. Go to your druggist at once. Get a trial box of GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules. They are made of the pure, original, imported Haarem Oil—the kind your great-grandfather used. Two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Money refunded if they do not help you. Remember to ask for the imported GOLD MEDAL Brand. In three sizes, sealed packages.—Adv.

The Way of It. Some believe that the movies are over one's eyes. "Well, they do make a film come over one's eyes."

It's Clean, Sweep, Wash —The Live Long Day!



When you feel worn out, "tired to death" with the household duties—cooking, scrubbing, cleaning, dusting—(it all comes in the day's work in the household)—turn to the right remedy to strengthen you.

The greatest boon to womankind is a temperance tonic made up of herbs, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. This is the "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years, and now sold by almost every druggist in tablet or liquid form. It has had a half century of successful results in most of the delicate derangements and weaknesses of women. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package or write for free confidential medical advice.